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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

(7-12 June 1960)

(130th of the series)

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The statements within brackets are those of the researcher.

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PART I. GOVERNMENT

Patriotic People's Front

On 4 June 1960 the Borsod Megye PPF committee arranged a conference of lawyers engaged in propagandizing farmer's cooperative laws. According to Imre HEGYI, the vice president of the Borsod Megye PPF committee, the lawyers of the Megye have outperformed the lawyers of all other megyek in strengthening farmers' cooperatives and in assisting farmers' cooperatives with legal advice in the form of systematic sponsorship of farmers' cooperatives. According to Dr. Sandor BORBELY, chief-prosecutor of Borsod Megye, the legal group of the Borsod Megye PPF committee consists of 103 lawyers. Their work is very important, as the success of newly formed farmers' cooperatives depended primarily on the proper observance of the laws governing the activities of farmers' cooperatives on the part of farmers' cooperative members. Farmers' cooperative legal advisor, Dr. Arpad KOSZTIN, said that in Fall and Winter 1959/1960 the farmers' cooperative legal advisors of Borsod Megye have held a total of 189 lectures in 142 farmers' cooperative villages to an audience of 10,500 working peasants. The lecturers consisted of 35 prosecutors, 25 judges, 11 council and 5 plant lawyers. In Fall 1960 the campaign will be resumed and campaigning lawyers will have to maintain close contacts with the party and council organs during the campaign. (EM, 7 June 60, p 2)

Lajos GEGLEDI, the secretary of the Szeged Jaras PPF committee, said that after the Second National PPF Congress the work of the Szeged Jaras PPF committee will be speeded up. Peace rallies will be held in villages and in the centers of detached farmsteads at which domestic and international questions will be discussed. More attention will be paid to the enlightenment of the population of the detached farmsteads. Well-trained

lecturers' groups will be organized for this purpose. Many villagers and inhabitants of farmsteads will be sent individually and in groups to attend the Szeged open-air performances. Members of newly formed farmers' cooperatives will be informed about their rights and duties and private farmers will be taken to farmers' cooperatives where they can gain valuable insight into collective farming. A special program will be worked out jointly with the KISZ, the leaders of cultural homes and state and social organs for PPF work related to the education of youth. University students and other students must be brought into closer contact with life, inter alia through the PPF organizations. Links must be established between the future intellectual workers and the workers and peasants. One method to achieve this purpose consists of having PPF organizations send students into plants or into residential districts to assist the population in carrying out "social labor" projects. Students must participate in cultural performances arranged for workers and peasants. (DM, 10 June 60, p 3)

On 10 June 1960 the Veszprem Megye PPF committee held a meeting at which Comrade Istvan SZATMARI NAGY, the secretary of the national PPF council, participated. Comrade Imre NYISZTOR, the Megye PPF secretary reviewed the activities of the PPF since the reelection of PPF committee members. At 270 meetings, in the presence of 30,000 persons a total of 9,385 PPF committee members were elected in Veszprem Megye. After the elections 57 percent of all PPF committee members were workers and peasants. A total of 77.6 percent of all PPF committee members are non-party members. Twenty-two percent of all committee members are women. (KN, 11 June 60, p 1)

The presidency of the Hajdu-Bihar Megye PPF committee held a meeting on 10 June 1960. Janos BARTHA, the president of the Megye PPF committee opened the meeting and Kalman MOLNAR, the secretary of the Megye committee, reported on the National PPF Congress. Kalman MOLNAR then proposed the establishment of six working groups which are supposed to disseminate information on community development projects, on technical, on agricultural, on legal, on educational, on cultural and on domestic political problems. The groups will be composed of members of the Megye PPF presidency and of other activists. President Janos BARTHA said that a schedule will be prepared outlining the tasks of the presidency and of the Megye committee. The purpose of this schedule is to help to solve the practical tasks of the PPF movement in the

Megye. (HBN, 11 June 60, p 1)

Local Councils

The executive committee of the Borsod Megye council publishes an appeal to the population of the Megye calling upon farmers' cooperatives to do their utmost to make up for the lag in agricultural work that endangers the harvest. This serious situation has come about on account of the farmers' cooperative members' negligence and disinterestedness and manifests itself in excessive weediness of fields, especially of corn fields. All agricultural experts, farmers' cooperative managers and council presidents are urged to increase their control activities, to shift agricultural labor in accordance with urgent needs and to put all dependents of farmers' cooperative members to work. (EM, 8 June 60, p 1)

In preparation of the second semi-annual back-reporting of council members to their constituents, the activities of council members in Borsod Megye is being reviewed. While only 30 percent of all council members in the Megye reported back to their constituents in 1958, in 1959 this figure increased to 60 percent. In 1958 35,200 persons attended such sessions, in 1959 a total of 113,387. Topics discussed in course of the 1959 sessions centered around the socialist transformation of agriculture. Complaints of a private nature decreased considerably and complaints on public matters increased in 1959. In many communities people believe that community development projects can only be solved with state funds. The council members have to explain to the constituents openly and truthfully the scope of problems such as the financing of projects from state funds, or the feasibility of the execution of projects within the framework of "social labor." The executive committee of the Borsod Megye council recently issued a guide for Megye council members that contained instructions on the future tasks of farmers' cooperatives and a survey of the present situation of farmers' cooperatives in the Megye. This helps to prepare back-reporting of council members to constituents in advance. (EM, 8 June 60, p 1)

On 9 June 1960 the Borsod Megye council had a conference at which Comrade Janos KUKUCSKA, secretary of the Megye party committee, participated. Comrade Dr. Janos VARGA, the president of the Megye court, spoke about

the significance of "people's jurors" and submitted a proposal for the election of 30 new people's jurors to the conference. According to Dr. VARGA, the people's jurors must occasionally render account of their activities and of the work of the courts to the workers of their place of employment, so that their experiences may engender the workers to take better care of social property and make them observe the rules of socialist cohabitation. In his address devoted to the health situation of the population of Borsod Megye, Comrade Dr. Laszlo PINTER, Megye chief-physician, inter alia mentioned the deplorable shortage of physicians in the Megye. There still are vacant physicians' positions in the Megye. Better accommodations must be provided for new physicians, better consulting rooms established, because new physicians primarily choose positions offering more attractive working conditions. The number of available hospital beds in Borsod Megye is below the national average. More physicians' districts ought to be established in the Megye, but at the present time this cannot be done on account of the general shortage in physicians. (EM, 10 June 60, p 1)

The planning department of the executive council of the Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye council is working on the Second Five Year Plan of the Megye. Comrade Laszlo KOCSIS, the leader of the department, said that after approval of the plan by the Megye council, the plan will be forwarded for approval by superior national organs. In course of the Second Five Year Plan all communities of the Megye will be provided with electricity, a new movie theater will be built at Nyiregyhaza, several new plants and factories will be constructed (such as a huge furniture factory which will employ 800 workers, a canning factory and other factories). The Lumber Industrial Enterprise of Mateszalka will be expanded significantly and the Printing Industrial Enterprise will be modernized. The brick factories will be developed and the meat processing plant of Nyiregyhaza will be rebuilt at a cost of 20 million forints. Several baking industrial plants will be established in the Megye. All wooden bridges under council jurisdiction will be rebuilt into concrete bridges. Several million forints will be allocated for the development of commerce and the Fehergyarmat hospital will be expanded. Several gymnasia will be built and the sewage and water-system of Nyiregyhaza will be installed at a cost of 100 million forints. (KM, 12 June 60, p 1)

PART II. COMMUNIST PARTY

Organization, Ideology, Program, Discipline, General Party Activities

Many farmers' cooperative members in Zala Megye say at this time of the year: "Now we have no time for politics. Work is pressing and when we get home we are glad to take a rest." While the farmers' cooperative members have no time to listen to the radio, or to read newspapers, they discuss foreign and domestic political issues very thoroughly at work. During the past few weeks rumors of a foreign political nature have been spread in a few communities of Zala Megye. Rumblings of discontent can be heard in newly formed farmers' cooperatives where members complain: "They want to pay us off with peanuts," or "This is all we get for our hard work." Neither political, nor economic information or agitation is satisfactory in farmers' cooperatives. Party organizations leave it up to farmers' cooperative members to form opinions about foreign and domestic political issues. Groups of activists that have been formed in every farmers' cooperative should inform the members regularly on various political topics and brigade leaders should do the same for the members of their brigades. Only this can prevent members from forming opinions on the basis of rumors. (ZH, 7 June 60, p 3)

On 3 June 1960 the municipal MSZMP committee of Nagykanizsa celebrated teachers' day at which about 60 communist teachers from Zala Megye participated. A total of about 700 teachers attended the meeting. All megye, jaras and municipal party leaders were present. Valeria BENKE, Minister of Education, held a speech in which she spoke about the forthcoming basic reform of education. "It would be a mistake to presume" -she said- "that the problem of education is now solved and free of problems. Just the opposite is true. The basic reform of education that will be carried out soon, will set the teachers a big task. This educational reform is not self-centered, it will not be carried out to cast away everything that is old. We want to cast away only the bad things, things that are antiquated. Naturally, we want to carry out the reform, the problems of education in cooperation with the teachers. Without them we could never succeed. There-

fore I turn to you for help, to ask you to assist progress in the field of education wholeheartedly. Jointly with the parents do everything in your power to turn schools into real second homes of children, schools that have the right spiritual climate, for the benefit of our society building socialism and in the interest of the successful training of children for a collective way of life." Teachers' days were arranged in every jaras of Zala Megye. Some teachers received prizes and others were ranged into higher salary categories. [Similar pedagogues' days were held in all other megyek] (ZH, 7 June 60, p 1)

Most party organizations in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye neglected cultural work. Many party members think they have more important problems to tackle than cultural ones. They let the teachers take care of culture. These are harmful views, because people are still imbued with old ideas, despite the revolutionary changes that have been brought about in agriculture. Regular cultural events and lectures must be organized for youths and adults alike which should be instrumental in creating a peasantry that is able to break with individual ideas and become a consistent, firm adherent of the big change. This can only be carried out in communities where close relations exist between teachers and party organizations. Many party organizations consider cultural questions a necessary evil. (KM, 7 June 60, p 1)

Replying to a letter by S.I., Mrs. Lajos JAKUS concurs with the letter-writer's complaints about young men in supervisory positions who are displaying petty-bourgeois, capitalist customs of carrierism, unprincipled fraternization, chumminess, rejection of criticism, the ignoring of the workers' opinions and lack of critical spirit. This results in cowering to superiors and in magnifying the smallest mistakes of underlings in the name of socialism. Such attitudes may well show up in persons born and raised under capitalism, but in the case of persons raised under socialism such behavior is unworthy of a communist. This phenomenon is quite wide-spread and decent communists must fight it. (KA, 7 June 60, p 3)

The executive committee of the plant party organization of the MAV Vehicle Repair Plant of Debrecen recently discussed the control and assistance rendering activities of the second party basic organization. Due to the steadfast activities of the communists, the

boiler workshop and the locomotive assembly workshop are gradually becoming the best sections of the plant. However, in future the party organization must do its best to put an end to indifference displayed by the technical leaders and also eliminate the end-of-the-month rush. Most of the foremen devote little attention to utilization of materials and to technical problems. The drive of the communist basic organization in the locomotive repair shop poses special difficulties, due to the fact that the work of this section has always been characterized either by stagnation, or by confusion. Now the shop has managed to repair three locomotives ahead of schedule within a period of one month, a fact that will render locomotive repair work more even in the next month. The basic party organization under scrutiny showed superficiality and narrow-mindedness in the handling of prime costs and it has failed to analyze the mutual relationships of the various shops. This is mainly due to the fact that many party members lack business management training. Though they are all experts, they seldom analyze the inferences of problems. Rarely are resolutions adopted at party membership meetings and tasks are seldom staked out clearly. Thus responsibilities become blurred and some of the good proposals are not put into effect. (MBN, 8 June 60, p 3)

While on the whole party discipline has improved in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye, there are still party members who are committing major or minor excesses. The regime's enemies have consistently stressed the fact that communists violating the written or unwritten laws of society are not called to account, or to a lesser degree than non-communists. While anybody who has attended court trials can testify to the fact that communists are also being prosecuted for wrongdoings, the number of communists put on trial has been decreasing rapidly. However, there still are cases of serious wrongdoings. More frequent are cases of scandalous entertainment stemming from alcoholism rampant in the Megye. Party members take to liquor, get mixed up with dubious characters and their family and private lives are deprived of morality. Many go to work to other megyek and this too loosens morality. Disciplinary violations occur on account of the distortion of the correct party line, intrigues, unjust mutual denunciations. What does the party do against the violators of party discipline? First it investigates the matter and the persons involved very thoroughly and then punishes the violators. However, in most cases punishment is accompanied by the education and

training of the violators of discipline which stems from the party organization's desire to bring the straying member back to the right track. Many party organizations wait until a member has accumulated a certain number of violations and then everything is thrown into his face. This is wrong, because it is not the error that is lambasted, but the man, and in such cases communists turn against each other. Education of party members should start at the first sign of an error. In 1960 ten communists had their disciplinary misdemeanors, committed two years ago, cancelled. Often disciplinary offenses are being committed, because the communist involved does not know that he is committing a violation of party discipline. (KM, 9 June 60, p 2)

On 8 June 1960 the Győr-Sopron Megye MSZMP committee held a meeting. Comrade Dr. Lajos KATONA, the president of the executive committee of the Győr-Sopron Megye council, said that the great fluctuation of council members has ceased, and a leading elite and apparatus have evolved which are suited for the carrying out of various tasks. In future the lower echelon councils must be strengthened, their work improved and they must be provided with cadres. Half of the Megye's village council presidents are attending various schools and all council presidents and council secretaries are attending some sort of extension courses. After the socialization of the Megye's agriculture, the councils

had to cope with new problems. There still are council presidents who do not read the decrees and are unable to put into effect measures affecting farmers' cooperatives that conform to the laws. The great number of unjustified complaints prevent local councils from settling the justified complaints speedily. After the socialization of agriculture in the Megye, the local councils tried to adjust themselves to the new situation, but quite a few councils failed to find their place and felt that they had become obsolete. These councils did not understand the fact that they represented state power, and the farmers' cooperative villages were economic associations. While the councils have done a good job in keeping an eye on the functioning of farmers' cooperatives, their jurisdiction to put an end to abuses in farmers' cooperatives is inadequate. In many communities the council presidents allot more household plots to certain privileged families than allowed under the law. Many councils make formal decisions which are never executed. The permanent agricultural committees established after the 1958 council elections are not ful-

filling their tasks in many communities. In many communities cooperation between farmers' cooperative presidents and council presidents is defective on account of jurisdictional uncertainties and jealousies. Often council presidents try to use their power to seek jobs for their relatives in the farmers' cooperatives. Farmers' cooperative members have not yet adopted a socialist outlook. Therefore councils must do much more than in the past to help to train and enlighten members. Despite the fact that a record amount of 88 million forints was allotted to community development projects, many councils failed to take measures well in advance to organize community development projects and failed to make use of local resources.

Not all councils fulfilled their duties as coordinators of the state purchasing plan and many councils have failed to see to it that laws governing the purchase of produces, the building up of state reserves be observed. Too many cattle and hogs are being slaughtered and the number of illegally slaughtered animals is increasing. Illegallyslaughtered animals are often distributed among relatives. After Dr. KATONA's speech, several persons said that councils must do a better job in strengthening farmers' cooperatives, and many members of the executive committees of councils must acquaint themselves better with legal regulations. All councils must do more to preserve public property in the farmers' cooperatives. The fields of certain farmers' cooperatives are too extensive to be managed by the existing leadership. Experts asked to take up jobs in big cooperative estates refuse offers on account of inadequate salaries that they are being offered. (KA, 9 June 60, p 1 and 5)

Party groups have been established in some collectivized villages of Zala Megye in March and April 1960. The organization of party groups was carried out on the basis of the brigade system, which means that most party groups have been formed around brigade leaders. However, the work of most party groups is inferior. All most party groups have done was to announce their establishment. Party groups do not keep their members informed about current political events and do not hold meetings. Group members are not getting assignments and the training of workers whose views are close to those of the party is neglected. (ZH, 11 June 60, p 1)

At the meeting of Communist women at Zalaegerszeg, Mrs. Lajos SPILAK, the member of the Zalaegerszeg municipal MSZMP committee and section leader of the executive committee, surveyed the situation of communist women in Zala Megye. There are very few communist women in leading positions, despite the fact that 22.7 percent of the members of the Zalaegerszeg municipal MSZMP committee, 23 percent of the party leadership and 40 percent of the KISZ leadership are women and that 460 women in Zalaegerszeg have attended organized party education courses, that there are many female people's jurors and that out of 80 council members 16 are women. In the municipal Red Cross organization, where 70 percent of the members are women, there is not one single female leader. The same situation exists in the trade unions. This situation is due to exaggerated fears on the part of males that women in leading positions would neglect their families and husbands. In farmers' cooperative party organizations women have voted against the election of female leaders, other women were unwilling to occupy leading positions on account of backward ideas. Political work among women has been unsatisfactory - according to Comrade Jozsef POHANKA, the secretary of the Zalaegerszeg municipal MSZMP committee. Due to the fact that the education of children rests mainly with the mothers, communist women must do their utmost to persuade mothers to bring up their children in a spirit of socialism. Therefore communist women should befriend non-party member wives and mothers. (ZH, 11 June 60, p-1)

While the practice to discuss only party dues collections at meetings of party groups and party activists has ceased in most party groups of Borsod Megye, party group meetings are still not held regularly, or held only prior to party membership meetings. Party groups should strive to deepen relations with the workers and to increase confidence in the party by helping workers to settle their problems and by answering workers' questions. Party groups and party trustees should get more help from party committees and party organizations. The progressive party dues payment system is being introduced gradually in several party organizations. The work volume of party groups has increased and work methods have changed after the Seventh Party Congress. Party organizations and party groups must consider problems of production their basic task. More stress is to be laid on the independent work of party trustees. This, however, does not mean that party trustees should not be

regularly kept informed about the most significant political tasks and the methods to be employed for their execution. The party committee of the Lenin Metallurgical Works, for instance, has set up a brigade consisting of 18 members who have controlled the activities of 45 basic party groups of the Works. Formalism must be banished from party life and party group activities must be animated. This leads to the strengthening of party basic organizations and to the successful carrying out of party policy. (EM, 11 June 60, p 1)

On 10 June 1960 the Hajdu-Bihar Megye MSZMP committee arranged an ideological discussion meeting at which the leaders of the faculties for physical sciences and Marxism of the universities, teachers of party schools, leaders of teachers' philosophical conferences and party workers active in the field of ideology participated. Gabor SZABO, candidate of the philosophical sciences, leader of the chair for philosophy of the main party school functioning beside the CC of the MSZMP, lectured on new traits of the philosophical struggle raging between materialism and idealism with emphasis on modern physics. A debate followed the lecture in which the university lecturer Dr. Istvan KONYA, the leader of the Marxism-Leninism chair of the Lajos Kossuth University, Laszlo FOLDENYI, a teacher of the Miha y FAZEKAS gymnasium, and Dr. Lajos TOTH, the director of the institute for physics on the medical faculty, participated. Sandor SZARNOCSEI, the leader of the agitation and propaganda section of the Megye party committee said a few closing words. (HEN, 11 June 60, p 1)

According to Sandor FABIAN party life started to deteriorate rapidly at the stud-farm of Debrecen three years ago when two party members, Janos HALASZ, the forage master of the stud-farm, and Kalman RONYAI, the manager of the farm, got into each others hair. The enmity of the two dragged on for three years and culminated in the disciplinary dismissal of HALASZ by RONYAI and in court procedures and investigations on the part of the Debrecen municipal and the Hajdu-Bihar Megye party committees. The intrigues of the two penetrated higher party organs and poisoned the atmosphere at the stud farm. The investigation of the Megye party committee found that during the last three years manager RONYAI had surrounded himself with class-alien elements imported from other cities. These class-aliens were hired under the pretext of "professional necessity" and "irreplaceability." None of the local employees of the stud-farm

had been promoted during the same period. Personal contacts between the employees of the stud-farm assumed "gentry-style" manners and the municipal party committee of Debrecen, which knew of everything that was going on at the stud-farm, did not lift a finger to bring about changes. Thus the Debrecen municipal party committee is to be partially blamed for this state of affairs. Quick and decisive measures are needed to change the situation at the farm. (HBN, 12 June 60, p 4)

Seventy percent of the arable land of Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye consists of large-scale farming units. Despite the momentous changes brought about in the Megye's agriculture by collectivization, party organizations in most farmers' cooperatives are still very weak. There are farmers' cooperatives where only one percent of all members actually engaged in farming are party members. At Fabianhaza a farmers' cooperative has 5,000 cadastral yokes of land and employs 890 families. There are only 21 party members in that cooperative, and only four of the 21 are actually farming. In other farmers' cooperatives the ratio is even worse. This situation would not give cause to alarm, were it not for the bad work performed by the party organizations. In many farmers' cooperatives party organizations are interested only in the solution of economic questions. Party organizations in farmers' cooperatives care little about political and organizational work and about the strengthening of party organizations. Farmers' cooperative party organizations do not know that persons can be admitted into the party without the necessity of having them go through the party member candidateship period. Jaras party committees, megye and jaras activists should do much more to help party organizations in farmers' cooperatives. The lack of proper political training manifested itself in the thinking of farmers' cooperative members.

Before the ill-fated Summit Conference farmers' cooperative members believed that

the Summit Conference would have a detrimental effect upon the development of farmers' cooperatives. After the failure of the Summit Conference farmers' cooperative members believed that it would be soon followed by war and that the farmers' cooperative movement would weaken. The weak and uneducated party organizations had been unable to interpret the events to the members correctly at the right time. This had a detrimental effect upon the thinking of farmers' cooperative members. Some members believe that

that all their efforts are in vain and that they will not be able to cope with the tasks. Most give preference to work on household plots and many want to keep agricultural implements they had ceded to the cooperative farm on their household plots. This shows that in some communities people distrust farmers' cooperatives. In many communities agricultural implements have not even been brought into the farmers' cooperative. Legally the transfer of these implements to the cooperatives could be enforced easily, but force would backfire. (KM, 12 June 60, p 4 - 5)

A thorough analysis of the economic and political work of the 32 small industrial producers' cooperatives of Szeged employing 3,000 persons, carried out by the Szeged municipal MSZMP committee, disclosed that due to numerous economic and political shortcomings manifesting themselves in the producers' cooperatives a joint program must be worked out by the MSZMP, the KISZOV, the PPF and the TIT aimed at remedying the situation. On the political ledger political enlightenment work is being neglected, in many producers' cooperatives petty bourgeois greed, egotism, intrigue and the pillaging of public property are rampant and some producers' cooperative managers are suppressing criticism of these phenomena. Some non-party member producers' cooperative managers are concentrating all their attention on economic questions and do not care about the development of the political outlook of members. In many producers' cooperatives there are only a few party members and many producers' cooperatives have no party organization of their own. Economically the small industrial producers' cooperatives are not fulfilling their tasks either. They accept very few orders from the population, they work very slowly, the quality of their work is defective and their prices are too high. Producers' cooperatives like to shift to serial work and shun smaller patching and servicing jobs, claiming that the latter are unprofitable. Their technical standard is very low and managers do little to develop the cooperatives and to modernize production methods. Producers' cooperative managers do not adequately take into consideration the skills of former independent artisans who have become cooperative members, and therefore neglect the innovators' movement. There are no socialist labor competitions in the producers' cooperatives. (DM, 12 June 60, p 5)

Communist Youth Activities

Ten thousand youths assembled at Pecs recently at the 1960 youth rally. Industrial youths, students and KISZ groups who have won prizes at the "liberation cultural parade" on 4 April 1960 participated in the festivities. The first prize of the rally went to the youths of the Leather Factory of Pecs who participated with a carnival float depicting the summit conference's green table wherefrom an arrow pointed to the American U-2 pilot Powers, shown in the act of being apprehended by Soviet soldiers. A red arrow starting from the spot where the youth enacting Powers stood pointed from the Pentagon to Swerdlowsk. In the back of the truck there were inscriptions such as "Down with the aggressors," "Peace" and on the side of the truck an illustration showing a Soviet rocket and the fist of the workers' class smashing the base wherefrom the U-2 had taken off. (DN, 7 June 60, p 1)

Following an appeal by the KISZ CC in Spring 1959 to local KISZ organizations to establish youth work groups and brigades in agriculture, youth brigades and work groups were organized in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye -it was made clear at a recent meeting of peasant youth council presidents and members of the councils of the jarasok of Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye. Jozsef HAVACS, the trustee for peasant youth of the Megye KISZ committee, stated that in 1960 185 youth brigades and work groups consisting of 3,519 members have been formed who are helping farmers' cooperatives in their work. Some persons at the meeting complained that many farmers' cooperative managers and party organizations do not understand and assist the youths. Much attention was devoted to the migration of rural youths into cities, the reasons of which were: cultural opportunities, entertainment, lack of regular earnings in farmers' cooperatives. KISZ groups should, according to HAVACS, do everything in their power to persuade farmers' cooperative youths and their parents to stay on the cooperative estates. HAVACS closed his address in asserting that it was too early to tell whether the meeting had accomplished anything worthwhile at all. Only increased activities in the KISZ organizations and increased and more effective productive work would be an indicator of this meeting's success. (KM, 7 June 60, p 3)

At Ozd where a serious housing shortage exists, despite the fact that more than 2,000 apartments have been built since the country's "liberation," the KISZ committees of the Ozd Metallurgical Works have decided to sponsor the individual home-building ventures of young metallurgical workers' couples. Young technical workers are designing plans for the houses, the KISZ committee is handling the savings problems of the young couple involved considerably ahead of the actual building period and the KISZ is also handling all financial and other problems connected with the carrying out of construction. About five hundred KISZ members will help in the actual construction work. Costs of the homes built with KISZ help amount only to one third of the regular construction costs. (EM, 8 June 60, p 1)

At the initiative of the Csongrad Megye KISZ committee KISZ organic signs of Csongrad Megye have formed construction brigades for the acceleration of the completion of construction projects in farmers' cooperatives. Several hundred plant youths will work a few days in these camps, and about 2,000 plant youths will spend their week-ends there. The youths will build piglet sties in 20 farmers' cooperatives and will participate in the construction of cow stables at Szeged and Hodmezovasarhely. Young workers of the Brick Factory of Kovegy will manufacture 40,000 bricks within the framework of "social labor," and will donate the bricks to farmers' cooperatives. Szeged youth will participate in nursery, road and other farmers' cooperative construction projects. (DM, 12 June 60, p 3)

PART III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

General Economic Information

The small industrial cooperative movement is developing very satisfactorily in Zala Megye. The planned production volume of 22 million forints for the first three months of 1960 was overfulfilled by 4 million forints. Courses have been organized for producer cooperative presidents, technical leaders, accountants and brigade leaders. In a month from now 107 leaders will pass examinations. Skilled workers' training has begun. Some producers' cooperatives in Zala Megye are the best in the country. Since Fall 1959 a total of 183 artisans have joined producers' cooperatives in the Megye. In future artisans alone will be admitted into small industrial

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producers' cooperatives. (ZH, 8 June 60, p 3)

On 7 June 1960 the Hajdu-Bihar Megye trade union committee arranged a conference of socialist brigade leaders. Imre LOVASZ, member of the railroad employees' trade union Hajdu-Bihar Megye committee, held a lecture on the experiences gained from the socialist brigade movement in Hajdu-Bihar Megye. The brigades not only serve as an example in production, but also in the training and transformation of workers into self-conscious socialist workers. However, many socialist brigades adopt cliches and copy other methods without taking into consideration the particularities of individual factories. Trade union committees must be of more assistance to socialist brigades, not only in regard to organizational questions, but also after the setting-up of socialist brigades. The achievements of socialist brigades must be recorded systematically. (HBN, 8 June 60, p 1)

A reporter investigated the status of "social labor" in Papa Jaras. He found that the council officials in charge of organizing and supervising "social labor" consider this a "necessary evil." In one community the population would have had to do canalization work within the framework of "socialist labor." Instead of performing the assignment themselves, they paid day laborers to do the job for them. In another community a cultural home would have had to be built within the framework of "social labor." Actually it was built by the members of the local farmers' cooperatives who got work unit credits for this work. Unselfish "social labor" has an educational value exceeding the economic value of the project involved, because it creates a collectivist spirit and creates pride in work performed. (KN, 9 June 60, p 3)

According to Pal NAGY industrial enterprise managers in Csongrad Megye do not like to talk about penalties that are paid by the enterprises for tardy deliveries and deliveries falling short of specifications. In 1959 Csongrad Megye's socialist industry had to pay a total of 914,000 forints in penalties, 548,000 forints in interests on default and 1,500,000 forints in forfeiture payments. Most industrial managers would like to bring about a situation where the enterprises mutually shut their eyes to each others' mistakes. As the persons responsible for the coming about of forfeiture payments are never punished, and as the forfeiture payments are made out of enterprise funds, these practi-

Several MTSS in Baranya Megye are incapacitated on account of unrepai red harvesting machines and combines. A week ago 22 combines and 19 harvesting machines were still waiting to be repaired. According to Laszlo JANOSSY, the materials supply official of the MTS Megye directorate, the MTSS have had much trouble with the KA-8-type Hungarian-made harvesting machines. In order to preserve the machines from weather beatings the directorate ordered 76 sets of tarpaulines three months ago. So far only 6 sets have arrived. The following spare parts are lacking: cutting equipment, guards, cogwheels and axles. At the present time the Agricultural Machine Manufacturing Enterprise is charged with the manufacture of harvesting machine and combine spare parts. However, this factory is not well equipped for this task, all the more so, as the Agricultural Machine Factory of Mosonmagyaróvár is known to have a long tradition in this particular field of manufacture. Recently the Megye party committee issued a directive according to which all spare parts of harvesting machines and combines would have to be manufactured in one of the factories of Baranya Megye. However, this resolution cannot be carried out because both the Sopi-ana Factory and the Machine Factory of Mohács can manufacture parts only from grey cast iron, which is not suited for the manufacture of parts. (DN, 10 June 60, p2)

There are few industrial branches where the notion of economicality would spread as slowly as in construction industry. Masons and masons' helpers usually discover a 20 filler coin much faster than two bricks. While the situation has somewhat improved lately, masons are still wasting public property, while they are very particular about private property. During 1959 the socialist construction industry of Csongrad Megye has produced values exceeding 400 million forints, its production costs did not exceed 350 million forints. The value of construction materials used up in 1959 did not reach 60 percent of the production value. This figure is way below the planned figure. In 1959 the socialist construction industry of Csongrad Megye paid out a total of 3.5 million forints in profit shares, an amount equaling 7 percent of the production results achieved by these enterprises. The profit shares paid out by the state construction industrial enterprises of Csongrad Megye exceeded 2 million forints. One construction workers received the equivalent of an average of 13 days' wages in profit shares. The construction industrial cooperatives of

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Csongrad Megye paid out a total of 1.2 million forints in profit shares. (DM, 11 June 60, p 1)

Despite the fact that fewer workers are now migrating from one plant to the other in Hajdu-Bihar Megye than a few years ago, there still are plants where workers change their jobs constantly. In the Industrial Works of the Hajdusag Region more than 300 workers left the factory in 1958 and almost 500 in 1959. Especially untrained laborers are seized by the desire to leave their jobs, to "try their luck" somewhere else. Workers who are somehow tied to agriculture are especially prone to change employers. When the agricultural season starts, they exchange the hammer with a hoe and return to some industrial plant in Fall. In all major plants the formation of a steady core or staff is in the making and most industrial plants in the Megye are distributing rewards to old-timer employees in the form of insignias, certificates of honor and monetary rewards. However, the formation of cores of "old-timers" should not be restricted to major factories, but also introduced in all plants of the Megye. (HBN, 12 June 60, p 3)

Manufacturing Industry

While the Ball Bearing Factory of Debrecen overfulfilled its April 1960 production plan by 1.4 percent, the labor force increases amounted only to 0.1 percent within the same period. The average wages of workers amounted to 1,477 forints in April 1960, an increase of 2.3 percent over average wages paid out in April 1959. However, the plan fulfillment referred only to the forint value of production results, not to quantitative achievements. In 1960 the factory has to increase its ball bearing output by 43.8 percent. Within the first four months of 1960 the factory has already manufactured 27.6 percent of the ball bearings scheduled for manufacture in 1960. However, in the case of certain types of ball bearings the factory remained behind schedule. Some raw materials usually imported from abroad are not available at the present time. The Lenin Metallurgical Works have delivered ball bearing steel behind schedule. These circumstances have caused production difficulties, production shifts and have increased prime costs. The supply section of the factory must do its utmost to assure an even supply of raw materials to the factory, and the managers, foremen and workers must put more emphasis on profitable production. It happens

frequently that the manufacture of five or six types of ball bearings must be taken up after completion of serial manufacture on account of too much waste. In some workshops inner racers are being shelved and are used only when other workshops complete the manufacture of ball bearings for which the racers are destined. There are 70 socialist brigades in the factory and it is only on account of their activities that the plan could have been fulfilled. (HBN, 7 June 60, p 3)

In March 1960 the Tool Machine Factory of Gyor started the manufacture of modern self-discharging tractor trailers. The 3.5 ton trailers that can be tilted both to the right and left will be helpful in the in-gathering of agricultural produces and will be sold to large-scale farming units. So far more than 1,500 trailers have been manufactured and 500 more will be produced up to the end of June 1960 and 3,000 additional trailers up to the end of 1960. (KA, 8 June 60, p 4)

In course of the forthcoming Five Year Plan the Chipping Machine Factory of Jaszbereny will be expanded. The labor force will be increased, the existing mechanical equipment will be put to better use and technology and manufacturing techniques will be modernized. The factory had been unable to purchase adequate quantities of standard parts. When shortages arose, it had to manufacture the parts itself, a process that was unprofitable. Under the terms of the new technological plan, the factory is going to manufacture smaller parts needed in great quantities on turret lathe benches half a year ahead of time. Thus many tons of rolled goods and sheets can be saved. The mechanical equipment will be modernized at an estimated cost of 51.6 million forints. This investment will be recovered within a year. At the present time single-point cutting tools do the turning, drilling, milling etc. jobs. By 1965 modern, high capacity machines equipped with milling heads will do the same work. Medium and large axles will first be preforged to save materials and only after preforging will axles be finished. In the sheet shop trembling-shear shopping will be introduced for sheets whose width does not exceed 3 millimeters. Automations increasing output by 300 percent will be installed in the welding shop. Machines will be built in the factory for the cutting, bending etc. of sheets. Hydraulic presses will press ball bearings, cog wheels, discs on big axles in the assembly hall. These jobs are now being performed manually. (SMN, 8 June 60, p 3)

After experimental manufacture of brakes in 1959, the KSZG (Light Industrial Tool Machine Factory) started serial manufacture of railroad brakes in 1960. Up to now the factory has been unable to size up the real value of stockpiled material reserves, because the shift to the new serial production had not been worked out well in advance and nobody knew what materials would be needed for the new manufacturing process, and because the factory did not record materials properly. The problem of materials economy has in the meantime been solved. A card file has been set up and every single card bears notations on some material. The system of materials accounting has been maintained. The setting up of the card file system will be completed by the end of the first half of 1960 and then the quantity of stockpiled reserve materials will become known. The cards will contain entries on the quantity of a specific material available at the time of the recording, the quantities of that material needed by the factory quarter-annually and annually and how much of that particular material is needed for the manufacture of various products. The cards will also show the quantities of material the factory will have to order and the quantity of superfluous materials stockpiled by the factory, the date of the order and the date of the delivery. (FMH, 9 June 60, p 3)

In 1959 the workers of the Machine Factory and Foundry of the Kisalfold Region started to manufacture the first complete slaughterhouse equipment for the modern slaughterhouse established at Gyongyos. The equipment mechanizes the entire process of meat processing and with the help of a conveyor belt it renders work in the slaughterhouse continuous. The equipment was installed in May 1960 and trial operations will last a month. The new equipment was originally scheduled to slaughter 75 heads of cattle within a seven hour shift employing 14 workers. During the trial operation the equipment managed to slaughter 150 to 200 heads of cattle within a shift. Many English, West German, Swiss and Swedish experts watched the functioning of the new equipment in course of its trial operations. Foreign trade is interested in this equipment, because no complete slaughterhouse equipment has so far been manufactured in Europe. (KA, 10 June 60, p 1)

Recently the Chipping Machine Factory of Jaszbereny received a Czech-made toothing machine. The arrival of single-armed planers, toothing machines and drilling cranes that can be guided from outside is expected in

the near future. In 1960 the plant will receive imported machines valued at 12 million forints. The most significant imported machine will be the VB 200-type horizontal boring mill. Twelve domestically manufactured machines will also be installed. Tests with a new type stone-breaking machine are under way. This machine will be welded and provided with novel bearings. Stampers No 8, 10 and 12 have been modernized. (SMN, 10 June 60, p 3)

Advance planning for the establishment of a complex automated production line started in the Ball Bearing Factory. This work is part of the technical development plan affecting the manufacture of ball-bearings. The carrying out of the technical development plan is proceeding satisfactorily with the exception of the construction of single-purpose machines and the introduction of new manufacturing processes. Greater efforts are needed in these fields. (HBN, 11 June 60, p 3)

Chemical Industry

So far the Alkaloida Chemical Factory of Tiszavasvar has manufactured only basic materials for the manufacture of drugs. All basic materials were processed from poppy-seeds. As a result of six years of experimentation, the factory is now producing three new drugs. The "Diacodon" tablets are strong cough relievers. Their effectiveness is four times as potent as the effectiveness of codein. They do not have detrimental effects upon the belly-movement of the patient and do not cause constipation. The "Oxycodon" tablets are strong pain relievers. Their effect is stronger than that of morphine. They are used in the case of gall-bladder and kidney colics, gastric crises, angina pectoris, asthma cardiale, severe inflammations of joints, severe pains accompanying swellings, severe coughing spells (TB). "Narcotin" tablets are also cough-relieving tablets and tranquilizers. They are four times as potent as codein. In 1960 the factory will produce 3 million tablets of these three new drugs. (KM, 9 June 60, p 1)

Despite the fact that it became impossible to install very important technical equipment in the Chemical Combine of Kazincbarcika at the beginning of January 1960, the Combine overfulfilled its plan during the first five months of 1960. The planned daily ammonia output of the Combine of 110 tons was exceeded by 23 to 24 tons. The Combine fulfilled its annual material savings plan

within 5 months. The Combine wants to finish the general overhaul of the mechanical equipment within 25 instead of the planned 30 days. (EM, 12 June 60, p 2)

The general overhaul of the Chemical Combine of Borsod at Kazincbarcika will also make it possible to start the 200 percent expansion program of the Combine. The first phases of new production methods will be built into the various sections of the plant simultaneously with the overhaul work. (EM, 12 June 60, p 5)

Ferrous Metallurgy

With the help of new technological methods that were introduced in the rolling mill of the Sheet Factory of

Borsodnadasd in May 1960, seventy kilogram less raw materials are now used for the manufacture of sheets per one ton of raw material processed. Savings valued at 270,000 forints were thus achieved in the factory which have increased sheet production proportionately. (EM, 7 June 60, p 4)

The roughing mill and the small-section rolling mill of Ozd produced 6,900 tons of semi-finished and finished rolling goods in excess of the May 1960 plan. The achievements of the small-section rolling mill are especially noteworthy, as they have made exceptional good use of time savings in course of the reconstruction of the small-section rolling mill. In 1960 the workers of the rolling mill have used less material for the manufacture of one ton of rolled goods than in 1959. Thus they were able to achieve savings of almost 20 million forints. (EM, 7 June 60, p 1)

The sheet manufacturing section of the fine rolling mill of the Lenin Metallurgical Works overfulfilled its May 1960 plan by 110 percent, a result never heretofore achieved by the section. The section managed to work throughout the entire month of May without accumulating rejects. Thus the workers saved more than 50,000 forints and were able to send ahead of schedule almost 300 tons of sheets to the Csepel Automobile Factory for automobile spare parts, to the Steel Goods Factory of Salgotarjan and to the Rolling Works of SztaIinvaros. (EM, 8 June 60, p 3)

The electrosmelters of the Lenin Metallurgical Works have to increase their steel output in 1960. In 1960 they have to manufacture 15 percent more high-grade alloyed steel types, especially tool steel than in 1959. Part of the steel alloys, whose manufacture is less complicated, will from now on be processed in the open-hearth plant, an arrangement that is expected to meet national needs much better. The output increase of the electrosmelters requires a more disciplined, circumspect work and a closer observance of technological rules. The electrosmelters have melted 900 tons of electro-steel in the period between 1 January and 30 May 1960. More than 300 tons were melted in May. Despite the fact that qualitative requirements have become more rigid, reject has not exceeded prescribed levels. In order to further increase output high capacity transformers have been built into two furnaces. Supervision will be increased in the interest of further quality improvements. Beginning June 1960, the smelters will manufacture 300 tons of steel monthly. (EM, 9 June 60, p 2)

At the present time 20 steam locomotives and several hundred freight cars take care of the materials supply and delivery problems of the Lenin Metallurgical Works. In 1960 the Works will get four new Diesel locomotives, two of which have already been put into service. In 1960 the Works will get 20 new self-discharging freight cars, and 90 old freight cars will be rebuilt and repaired. In 1960 the Works will spend a total of 16 million forints on the improvement of its transportation system. In course of the Five Year Plan the Works will exchange all steam locomotives for Diesel locomotives. (EM, 11 June 60, p 2)

The roasting plant of the Iron Ore Dressing Works of Rudabanya started functioning three weeks ago. During this three week period the 140 workers of the plant learned how to operate the plant and how to overcome several difficulties that have caused minor or major drop-outs. Despite the initial difficulties the plant managed to process an increasing amount of ore containing 24 percent of iron. So far the plant has roasted 700 tons of ores, out of which it sent 450 tons to the blast furnace department of the Lenin Metallurgical Works. Roasting increased the iron content of ore to 31 - 33 percent, thus rendering the use of spar ore more economical. Simultaneously with test production in the roasting plant, the construction of the separating plant of the Works is also carried out at a fast

pace. (EM, 12 June 60, p 3)

Technician Pal SZEGOFI and engineer Istvan SZABO have introduced an innovation in the rolling mill of the Ozd Metallurgical Works that will within the first year of its utilization effect savings of three million forints. The innovation consists of the following: the corners of the Grower-rings, the springs used in railroad cars, used to be rolled in an angular shape. This type of manufacture resulted in considerable quantities of reject. Now the corners are rolled spherically, an innovation that has been applied in the Works for six months now. (EM, 12 June 60, p 1)

About 2,300 to 2,400 workers of the Ozd Metallurgical Works who are exposed to heat damages will have their working hours reduced to seven hours daily. Thus more than one fourth of the Works' employees will work on a reduced work schedule. As the work hour reductions cannot be carried out at the expense of productivity, the equivalent of the work of 350 workers must be made up by mechanization, technical development, better work organization and full exploitation of working time. The shift will be planned in advance. According to preliminary calculations, 400 heavy physical workers' jobs can be discontinued through mechanization and the work of 700 heavy physical laborers can be rendered easier. Mechanization of the charging hall, the furnace casting house, of slag ladle tilting, of slag crushing in the roughing mill, of the preheating furnaces of the fine rolling mill, of the fast bar mill and band mill ring delivery and the loading of basic materials will make the job savings possible. In order to comply with productivity regulations, for the first time in 1960 a disposition plan has been worked out in which the tasks of every worker are outlined and the persons responsible for orders named. The shift will be carried out gradually between 1 October and 31 December 1960. At the present time a hot rolling mill worker spends an average of 53 days a year on vacation. After the shift to the seven hours daily working schedule, he will get an additional 30 days of vacations annually. (EM, 12 June 60, p 1)

somewhat waxy and gassy, its viscosity, however, is somewhat below the average. By the end of July 1960 the well will be put into operation. In the case of well No NL-233, located in the vicinity of well No NL-235, the layers are located less advantageously. In course of the deepening of this well, the drillers have not yet reached the mesozone. Further drillings will be carried out in a distance of two kilometers from well No NL-235. (ZH, 9 June 60, p 4)

In 1960 the North Hungarian Power Supply Enterprise will introduce electricity in 40 villages and 75 farmers' cooperatives. Poles for power lines will from now on be lowered into holes dug up by explosives, or made by drills attached to tractors. These methods will reduce the time needed for the establishment of new power lines significantly (EM, 10 June 60, p 1)

In course of the Five Year Plan Rumanian natural gas will be introduced in the Chemical Combine of Borsod. Construction of the natural gas pipe-line between Miskolc and Kazincbarcika has already begun. The use of Rumanian natural gas will reduce the production costs of fertilizer at Kazincbarcika by about 30 percent. (EM, 12 June 60, p 5)

During the first five months of 1960 the Borsod Power Plant fulfilled its specific caloric plan by 101.9 percent. This resulted in savings of 12,000 tons of coal, or an equivalent of 2,480,000 forints. This quantity of coal would be sufficient to cover the household fuel needs of the city of Miskolc for one, or one and a half years. According to director Jozsef TOTH, the favorable results came about due to better work organization, more economical load distribution between boilers and machines, improved maintenance work, prevention of breakdowns and due to a decrease in drop-out periods. The power plant has so far stored up its coal reserves in the yard of the plant in heaps unprotected from the weather. This storage method decreased the caloric value of coal. Now experiments are under way with a new coal storing method. Coal is spread out in the yard at a thickness of 10 to 15 centimeters and covered by tar paper and soil. Measuring instruments are placed into the coal at strategic points and after a certain period of time the caloric values of the coal stockpiled under the new and the old system are being compared. So far the experiments have shown the usefulness of the new method. (EM, 12 June 60, p 5)

Consumer Goods and Food Industry

Seventy to 75 percent of the maintenance work in the Sugar Factory of Ercsi has been completed. Compared to 1959, the factory will have to process 1,000 freight-car loads more sugar in 1960. The factory's instrument panel has been renewed. However, TRANSZVILL has failed to deliver the sectioning switch in time, and thus the equipment could not have been installed. A new 16 ton per hour capacity boiler is being constructed. This will put an end to overexertion of the existing boilers. The enterprise in charge of the installation has promised to finish this work in three months. The factory is scheduled to start trial operations in the first few days of September and full capacity sugar manufacture will start by the middle of September. Due to increased beet slice and molass deliveries to beet producers, the factory has mechanized the briquetting of beet slices. A new method of beet-slice briquetting hitherto not used by sugar factories in Hungary, has been worked out. If experiments with this new method prove successful, storage space could be cut into half and railroad freight costs decreased. A new fructose-syrup shop will be put into service at Ercsi. Fructose-syrup is the most important drug of diabetics which had to be imported. Preliminary estimates put the daily fructose-syrup output of the new plant at 3 quintals. This quantity of syrup will be extracted from 10 quintals of sugar-beets. The equipment of the new shop has already been purchased and fructose-syrup manufacture is expected to start in the first half of July. Not only will this new shop save import-currency, but the fructose-syrup manufactured at Ercsi will also be exported. (FMH, 10 June 60, p 3)

Construction of the sand refinery and dressing plant of Fehervarcsurgo started two years ago. The dressing plant is supposed to be put into service by the end of 1961. Originally it was to have been equipped with foreign-made machines, but now the plans have been changed and the equipment will consist of machines invented and manufactured by Hungarians. The dresser will manufacture basic materials for the manufacture of optical glass. It will process 25,000 tons of sand annually, which is the exact amount of sand that is now imported. Course sand, which is the auxiliary product of the plant, will be used for the manufacture of 5,000 tons of VIM cleaning powder annually. Once production starts, the construction workers, most of whom originate from communities in the vicinity of Fehervarcsurgo, want to become

regular workers of the new factory. In Fall 1960 installation of the mechanical equipment will start. The refinery will presumably operate with 65-70 workers in three shifts. (FMH, 10 June 60, p 3)

The Shoe Factory of Szigetvar did not fulfill its first quarter annual plan of 1960, it fell behind the fulfillment of its export orders and had trouble with its productivity indexes. In the first quarter of 1960 the factory produced 5,643 less pairs of shoes than scheduled and by the end of March 1960 it produced 11,346 pairs of shoes less for export than planned. Reasons for the poor performance of the factory were the following: large scale drop-outs during the spring flu epidemic, bottlenecks that occurred in the finishers' shop, especially in regard to fine leather shoes manufactured for export that require careful handling, frequent power suspensions, the tardy receipt of the final plans from the Leather and Shoe Industrial Directorate, which forced the factory to increase daily output by 200 pairs of shoes overnight without proper advance preparation, which in turn confused the supply of the factory with raw materials. In order to make up for the lags the management reorganized production, shifted workers and introduced new production methods aimed at the acceleration of work methods. (DN, 11 June 60, p 3)

According to Laszlo KAPOSSY, the director of the Garment Factory of Debrecen, during the forthcoming Five Year Plan superior organs will put a total of 31.8 million forints at the disposal of the factory. This sum, which will be allotted to investments, will make output increases possible. The output of ladies' garments will be tripled and a new garment factory will be established at Berettyoujfalu where 400 local women will find jobs. The capacity expansion of the plant will not only make itself felt on the domestic market, but will also increase exports. The labor force of the factory will be increased by 2,500 workers. About 12 million forints will be spent on the purchase of the most up-to-date domestic and foreign mechanical equipment. With the help of mechanization, labor productivity is scheduled to increase by 38.1 percent within five years. Electric delivery vans and elevators will put an end to heavy physical labor. The antiquated laps will be exchanged for the most modern "varion" laps. Most existing machines will be modernized at a cost of 600,000 forints. The mechanization of work presently done by hand will require an outlay of 5.3 million forints.

Several automatic machines will be purchases. The tailoring shop gets new machines, and new sewing, ironing, tag-fixing, matrix punching and new case lifting machines will be acquired. Within the next five years a total of 911 domestic and 392 foreign machines will be put into service in the factory. (HBN, 12 June 60, p 1)

Transportation and Communications

According to Laszlo VARGA, stationmaster of the MAV railroad station of Nagykanizsa, during the period of industrial expansion in Hungary, the Hungarian railroads have not nearly been developed as intensely as the industrial plants. Nevertheless, the railroads' tasks are constantly increasing. The MAV can meet requirements only through more rational loading operations, the increase of the speed of trains and through a reduction of idle periods for freight cars to a minimum. Nevertheless, most industrial enterprises do not cooperate with the railroads in decreasing idle periods. They prefer to pay demurrage fees, except during end of the month rush periods when they do not bother about week-end or night unloading. The construction industry of Zala Megye around Nagykanizsa is the worst offender and pays the highest demurrage fees. Many foreign freight cars on loan cost the state considerable amounts of foreign currency. Seven rubels or 7 Swiss francs must be paid daily for one foreign freight car on loan. Only in Poland and in Hungary is loading restricted to six hours. This is the longest loading period in the entire Soviet Bloc. Now negotiations are under way to shorten this loading period in Hungary. According to VARGA the enterprises that are at the present time unable to complete their loading within six hours, will be less able to do so after the shortening of the loading period. (ZH, 11 June 60, p 3)

Construction and Construction Materials

The Brick Factory of Kunmadaras has fulfilled its May 1960 plan by 112 percent. On May 25 it achieved a record daily output of 40,000 bricks. The brick baking section fulfilled its monthly baking plan by 128 percent. It delivered 47 bricks per cubic meter of air daily. The utilization of baking furnaces was increased by 42 percent in 1960 in comparison to 1959. (SMN, 7 June 60, p 1)

On 15 June 1960 construction of the new university city block of Pecs will start. The construction work will be carried out in three phases. A 400-bed clinic will be constructed in the first phase of the construction operations, the administrative, managerial block will be built in the second phase, and the biological, pharmacological, anatomic, pathological, micro-biological and other institutes will be built in the third phase. An independent isotope laboratory will be installed in one of the institutes. The institutes will be accommodated in the present Dozsa building. The new buildings will be established on an area of 370 by 180 meters and will cost more than 400 million forints. A new water supply system must be built for the clinic and therefore a new 400 cubic meter water tank will be established on top of Makar mountain. The new university city will have its independent transformer house and a generator. The new university quarters of Pecs will be completed by 1965 and will employ 2,000 persons regularly. (DN, 9 June 60, p 1)

The 1960 plan of the Brick Factory of Pacsa provides for the manufacture of 5 million bricks. Up until 8 June 1960, the factory has manufactured 1,624,000 bricks, out of which they baked 131,000. Due to the fact that the brick baking furnace could not have been expanded, it became necessary to install a high-capacity fan which expells furnace heat at a fast rate. Thus 100,000 more bricks can be baked montly in the Brick Plant of Pacsa. (ZH, 10 June 60, p 5)

In 1958 the Brick Factory of Putnok manufactured nine million bricks. In 1959 it produced 15,225,000 bricks and in 1960 it is expected to manufacture 16,225,000 bricks. In 1957 a clay grinder of the new Jaszbereny-type was installed in the factory which contributed significantly to the output increases. In 1961 the factory will be electrified, which means that the old steam engine will be replaced by new, modern electric motors. (EM, 10 June 60, p 3)

The new workers' hostel of the State Construction Industrial Enterprise of Osongrad Megye will be completed by July 1960. So far the construction costs of the hostel, which will accommodate 250 workers, amounted to six million forints. The three story building resembles a hotel rather than a workers' hostel. All floors have been provided with club rooms and the hostel will have a dining room capable of seating 1,500 persons. The hostel will have TV sets and movie pictures will be shown

twice a week. A modern cafeteria will be installed in the basement and a medium, long and short wave radio set will be put at the receptionist's desk, wherefrom programs can be transmitted to all rooms through loudspeakers. Future lodgers of the hostel are called upon to take care of the premises and to consider the hostel as their own. (DM, 11 June 60, p 3)

The 1960 plan of the Brick Factory of Martfu provides for the manufacture of 4.2 million baked bricks. The factory is expected to overfulfill the plan by 200,000 baked bricks. (SMN, 12 June 60, p 5)

A new gravel-topped road is being built on the southern slopes of the Tokaj Mountains, connecting the Great Plains with the top of Kopasz Mountain. The new road will be 6,200 meters long and will surmount a difference of level of 400 meters. Total construction costs will amount to 12 million forints. The road will primarily service the new TV emitting station to be constructed on top of Kopasz Mountain, and secondarily serve tourism and health. The construction of hotels and sanatoria is planned on Kopasz Mountain. The road will also make it easier for carriages to deliver the famed Tokaj grapes from the surrounding vineyards to transportation and delivery centers. (EM, 12 June 60, p 7)

The Construction Industrial Enterprise of Gyor-Sopron Megye is unable to fulfill its second quarter annual plan of 1960 on account of material shortages. Instead of the 90 tons of rolled section steel, the enterprise received only 30 tons by 10 June 1960. The enterprise did not get its planned shares of concrete steel and pine timber. The plan provided for the enterprise to receive 1,100 cubic meters of sawed pine timber. So far it has received only 500 cubic meters. This will result in delayed completion of construction projects. Reason for the material shortages are to be found in construction material manufacturing industries' failure to produce construction material on time. This state of affairs must be changed by the Ministry of Construction if the Five Year Plan's ambitious construction projects are to be carried out. The work of construction enterprises in Gyor-Sopron Megye shows that construction enterprises do not take care of the material entrusted to them. (KA, 12 June 60, p 3)

In 1960 the Public Road Building Enterprise will construct 76 kilometers of roads, and ten concrete bridges

in Zala Megye at a total cost of 58,610,000 forints. Main highway No 732 will be modernized between kilometer markings No 14 and 23, between Bak and Redics, at a cost of 9,615,000 forints. The inferior gravel-topped road will get a bitumen top. Public highway No 732 will get an asphaltic-cement top between kilometer markings No 28 and 30 in the vicinity of Lenti. This project will cost 4,142,000 forints, but the cost of the sewage system construction in Lenti is included in this amount. The road linking Zalaspáti and Zalaber will be topped with bitumen between kilometer markings No 24 and 31, at a cost of 4 million forints. The road between Bak and Becsehely will be modernized between kilometer markings 0 and 15 at a cost of 7,318,000 forints. A new 7 kilometer gravel-topped approach road will be built at Kistolmács. The main highway No 75 will get an oil rolling on a 15 kilometer section between Zalaber and Zalaszentiván. This will cost 6 million forints. Gravel-topped road beds will be enlarged from four to six meters at sections where the enterprise is working. The construction of new concrete bridges will be completed by 31 August at Botfa, Csatar, Nova, Felsőnémetvási. Other concrete bridges will be constructed at Muraszemenye, Bánokszentgyörgy and Zalabaksa. These bridges will be completed by 30 November 1960. At the present time the work of the Public Road Building Enterprise is hampered by the shortage of concrete and gravel. (ZH, 12 June 60, p 1)

PART V. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

Church-State Relations

György POLESZ claims that at Kaposvár the Church is not involved in 50 percent of all baptism, marriage and funeral rites. Name-giving ceremonies are taking place in many plants of the city. After the name-giving ceremony the name-giving parents vow to look after the child and assist it. The name-giving parents and the registrar have to sign a statement to this effect. Most name-giving ceremonies have taken place in industrial plants. But there is also an opportunity to arrange individual name-giving ceremonies at the registrar's office which is located in the building of the municipal council. Workers often complain that only the state funerals of well-known public personalities are ceremonious. If a simple worker dies and is buried in a socialist manner

usually nobody holds a funeral oration and no choirs sing funeral chants. The state marriage ceremonies are as showy as the ecclesiastical marriages. Couples to be married can choose any wedding march in advance and the registrar is able to talk as smoothly about the couple's future as the best-mannered priest. Contrary to rumors, couples to be married before the registrar can wear any clothes they wish, even bridal gowns. (SN, 12 June 60, p 3)

Collectivization and Resistance to Collectivization

According to Zoltan BALOGHY the hostile and evil statements spread here and there, according to which "Though the Hungarian peasant is doing his work in the farmers' cooperatives, he is putting only his strength into this work, but not his brain and heart" are not true. (ZH, 7 June 60, p 4)

The ambitious plans to transform agriculture into socialized agriculture can only be realized with the help of a well-trained farmers' cooperative peasantry. Therefore it has been decided to introduce agricultural skilled workers' apprenticeship for the first time in the history of Zala Megye. Farmers' cooperatives will conclude three year contracts with children of farmers' cooperative members and train them to become gardeners, vine-growers, fruit-growers, poultry, hog and cattle breeding experts. For the period of their apprenticeship, agricultural apprentices receive 40 to 60 percent of their work units, work clothes and all other benefits enjoyed by industrial apprentices. The chief-agronomes and chief-mechanics of farmers' cooperatives direct the class training of agricultural apprentices. Agricultural skilled workers' examinations will be held in agricultural technical schools, or in special schools. After receipt of the skilled workers' certificate, agricultural apprentices get 15 percent higher work unit allotments. Contracts must be concluded between 15 June and 10 August 1960 between the agricultural apprentices and the management of the farmers' cooperatives. (ZH, 7 June 60, p 1)

At the farmers' cooperative membership meeting at Tenyo on 6 June 1960 it was brought out that quite a few members never show up at work. The president of the farmers' cooperative, a young man, severely criticized the loafers. He also mentioned the fact that many members had been stealing produces for use on their household

or for animals kept on household plots. Most members still pay undue significance to their household plots. A man stood up and congratulated the president for his determined stand. He also mentioned the fact that earlier some people tried to become popular leaders in the farmers' cooperative in opposing the courageous criticism of lax members. Then four members expressed their dissatisfaction with the household plots allotted to them. A member accused the vice president of the farmers' cooperative of rudeness toward the members, of having distributed household plots unjustly and of having embezzled certain produces. Work units are not accounted for regularly by the office of the cooperative, construction projects are not supervised properly and more work units are allotted for construction work than indicated. Finally the jaras party secretary, who had been present at the session, decided to have the president sent to a school for farmers' cooperative presidents for the duration of six months. The members heartily concurred. (KA, 7 June 60, p 5)

Almost 10,000 dependents work in the farmers' cooperative of Borsod Megye. Most of these dependents are women. In order to facilitate their work, seasonal nurseries for 25 - 25 babies have been set up in 10 villages. Stores in the neighborhood of farmers' cooperatives keep open longer so as to enable women to do their shopping. "Agricultural cooperative stores" are stockpiling significant reserves of canned goods and semi-cooked meals. Moving buffets will be sent into the farmers' cooperative villages of the Mezokovesd and Mezocsat jarasok and will sell food, cigarettes and refreshments to farmers' cooperative working women who will thus be spared daily food fetching trips of 8 to 10 kilometers. (EM, 11 June 60, p 1)

Many farmers' cooperative managers in Somogy Megye prefer to make illegal concessions to farmers' cooperative members, rather than to maintain discipline and display a firm attitude. Janos KESZTHELYI, the manager of the Alkotmany farmers' cooperative of Kanya, was fired recently because he preferred to keep his word given to farmers who joined the cooperative on 20 August 1960. He had promised that he would fully reimburse these farmers for cattle brought into the cooperative, without deducting 30 percent of the price, an amount which -according to prevailing regulations- is supposed to be paid into a common fund. (SN, 12 June 60, p 3)

Crimes Against Public Property

Magdolna CSERNÓ, the manager of the travelers' diner of Hegyeshalom, was sentenced to an imprisonment term of one year and seven months for the embezzlement of public property, fraud, and a series of illegal price increases by a juries court. One of her accomplices, bartender Ferenc SOMOGYI, was sentenced to six months in jail and six additional accomplices to imprisonment terms ranging from four months to eight months. The court also constrained the eight accused to recover damages totalling 88,000 forints. (KA, 10 June 60, p 4)

A Győr Megye Court initiated a trial against József WIENER and accomplices, who have stolen 430 crates of lard from the cold storage plant of Győr. Six receivers of stolen property and three former mechanics of the cold storage plant are also involved in the case. (KA, 10 June 60, p 4)

A two-year investigation into the abuses uncovered in the Locomotive Shed of Diosgyőr has finally come to an end. In January 1959 some workers of the shed denounced the privileged managers of the shed for having manufactured rust-free steel knives, lighters, photograph frames, meat-beaters, mortars for kitchen use, statues, aquarium frames and other consumer goods out of state property and of having sold these items to outsiders. The following persons were mainly involved in this matter: chief-engineers, chief supervisors, technical supervisors and other leaders. For a long time the investigations remained fruitless, and the persons involved organized a rescue campaign. Finally the people's control committee stepped in and as a result of their investigation the MAV Directorate initiated disciplinary procedures against all shed leaders and workers, relegated them to inferior jobs, or transferred them to other jobs with less pay. The disciplinary procedure fully justified the investigation of the people's controllers who had asked for the severest penalties against the embezzlers of public property. (EM, 12 June 60, p 2)

Imre Bogdan, the manager of the Győző farmers' cooperative of Szabadi-Kisgátpuszta, Mrs. Agoston BONA, the accountant of the farmers' cooperative and Odon SOMOGYI, the truck driver of the cooperative, stole a total of 88,000 forints from the farmers' cooperative. BOGDAN spent most of his time in the tavern, neglected

his farming chores and in cooperation with Mrs. BONA falsified the accounts of the cooperative. SOMOGYI functioned as a private shipper, had himself built a fine home at Nagyberék, bought stolen automobile parts from Arpad EKES, a TEFU mechanic. The farmers' cooperative president and the accountant knew of SOMOGYI's deals and thus the farmers' cooperative became a receiver of stolen property. Outsiders got household plots on the farmers' cooperative for services rendered in supplying the farmers' cooperative with hard to get equipment. The farmers' cooperative had finally to be merged with the adjacent Kossuth farmers' cooperative of Szabadi. Nothing is mentioned about the possible prosecution of the culprits. (SN, 12 June 60, p 4)

Juvenile Delinquency

Jozsef BANFALVI describes the downfall of Jozsef H., a 17-year old youth, the only child of decent working people, KISZ member, who had become member of a gang of "hooligans" specializing in the theft of bicycles and bicycle accessories. Due to the fact that both parents of the youngster had been working hard and had no time to supervise the youth properly and due to the boy's boredom at home and weak character, he could not break away in time from the organized gang. He considered his participation in the gang an outlet from home and school discipline and an escape from boredom. He was very much impressed with the independence of the gang members, the unlimited opportunities and "free life" gang life offered. He also was awed by the fact, that gang members were always well provided with money. He spread the philosophy of the gang "Do not study, you can live very well without studying" among his schoolmates with no little success. Parents should learn from such a case and see to it that their adolescent children choose their friends well and do not misplace their romantic search for adventure. The Jaras court of Kecskemet sentenced Jozsef H. to one year in prison, but suspended the sentence. (DM, 12 June 60, p 6)

Trials

Mihaly CSALA, a resident of Szeged, has been sentenced to four months of imprisonment for illegal border crossing. By the end of 1959 CSALA escaped to Yugoslavia, allegedly on account of a fight he had with

with his brothers. The Yugoslav authorities later returned Mihaly CSALA to the Hungarian authorities. (DM, 10 June 60, p 6)

The district physician, Dr. Antal EBER, was sentenced to an imprisonment term of ten months and deprived of his medical practice for the duration of three years by a Nagyatad Juras court. The physician played absent to non-paying patients and did not go out on calls to attend patients insured under the social security medical insurance system. His behavior allegedly caused the death of a seven-year-old girl stricken by measles and pneumonia. The prosecution appealed for an increased verdict. (SR, 12 June 60, p 4)

Personal Identity Documents

The Miskolc police headquarters calls upon all persons residing in the IVth District of Miskolc, whose personal identity documents expire in 1960, to report to the relevant residents' registrar's office not later than by 20 June 1960 and fill out an application form for a new personal identity booklet. The filled-out application forms must be returned within a certain period of time. Persons whose personal identity documents have been exchanged lately, or who are going to have them exchanged in the near future must report to the regionally relevant residents' registrar's office where the number of their document will be put on file. This also refers to persons who will reach 16 in 1960 and must consequently apply for a personal identity booklet. (EM, 11 June 60, p 4)

The police headquarters of the city of Szolnok and of Szolnok Juras calls upon all persons whose personal identity documents expire in 1960 to have these documents exchanged at police headquarters. Two photographs, one residence registration document and one 10 forint duty stamp must be attached to the application. Application questionnaires must be filled out at police headquarters not later than 20 July 1960. (SMN, 12 June 60, p 5)

Soviet-Hungarian Relations

On 8 June 1960 the old and new activists of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Association (MSZBT) met at Pecs to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Association. Dr. Tivadar HIDVEGI, the Baranya Megye president of the MSZBT, inter alia said that it is the task of the Association to deepen the friendship between the Soviet and the Hungarian peoples. He called the assertion of some persons, according to which the Hungarian people does not sympathize with and does not look for the establishment of further Soviet-Hungarian connections for the deepening and strengthening of mutual friendship, a lie. He pointed out the difference that existed between the hard life of Soviet youths and the pampering to which Hungarian parents are subjecting their children. After their return home, Hungarian visitors to the Soviet-Union usually talk cliches, in pointing out the cleanness of streets, the courtesy of the Soviet people etc.. They should, however, also mention the problems and the mistakes working people face and commit in the Soviet-Union and explain how these problems and human shortcomings are being handled and overcome. Only such reports would reveal the much admired achievements of the Soviet-Union in their entirety. (DN, 10 June 60, p 2)

PART V. MILITARY

On 5 June 1960 sub-units of newly recruited workers' militiamen of Csongrad Megye paraded through Szeged. Colonel /ezredes/ Lajos HALAS, the national commander of the workers' militia, held a speech in which he refuted reports spread by Western new agencies, according to which the workers' militia was a party guard and that people join the workers' militia on account of monetary remunerations offered for that purpose. Workers become members of the workers' militia to defend the construction of socialism and the worker-peasant power against all external and internal enemies. They perform training exercises, service and guard duties within the framework of "social labor." Most workers' militiamen are non-party members. Though workers' militiamen are not "official" persons, many turn to them for help and the militiamen do what they can to extend a helping hand to those who seek it. Finally Colonel /ezredes/ HALAS called upon the newly sworn-in militiamen

to work as faithfully as those who had taken up arms to help to crush the counterrevolution. (DM, 7 June 60, p 3)

On 5 June 1960 the "Sandor Latinka" workers' militia battalion of Kaposvar and the Istvan Szalma workers' militia company of Kaposvar Jaras held their end of training period meetings. Ferenc ZSAK, the battalion commander of the Sandor Latinka battalion, said in his address that the battalion had solved its tasks. It had become more unified and the commanders' understanding has increased. He called attention to regular, punctual attendance of drills and better care of shooting weapons. Ferenc ORAVECZ, Somogy Megye workers' militia commander, stressed the importance of increased knowledge of commanders. Ferenc NEMETH, the secretary of the Kaposvar municipal MSZMP committee, said that relations between workers' militia commanders and militiamen have improved. The party committee has issued regulations putting an end to the overburdening of militiamen with assignment. He called upon commanders to set an example in discipline, increase the level of training and to stand firm beside the regime now and in the future. (SN, 8 June 60, p 1)

GRAPHIC APPENDIX

- (1) Photograph showing Colonel /ezredes/ Lajos HALAS, the national commander of the Workers' Militia, at the speakers' rostrum at Szeged on 5 June 1960 Delmagyarország, No 133, 7 June 1960, p 3.
- (2) Front-side view of a moving laboratory destined for the medical examination of railroad employees pertaining under the jurisdiction of the Debrecen MAV directorate. Hajdu-Bihari Naplo, No 133, 7 June 1960, p 6.
- (3) Photograph of the interior of the moving laboratory destined for the medical examination of railroad personnel pertaining under the jurisdiction of the Debrecen MAV directorate. Hajdu-Bihari Naplo, No 133, 7 June 1960, p 6.
- (4) Front-side view of the new modern, four-axled passenger railroad cars put into service on the narrow-gauge railroad line Debrecen Lumber Yard-Nyirbelteki. These cars are able to achieve speed up to 80 kilometers per hour. Hajdu-Bihari Naplo, No 137, 11 June 1960, p 3.
- (5) Interior of a new modern, four-axled passenger railroad car put into service on the narrow-gauge railroad line Debrecen Lumber Yard - Nyirbelteki. Hajdu-Bihari Naplo, No 137, 11 June 1960, p 3.
- (6) Photograph of the carnival float depicting U-2 pilot Powers and his Soviet captors at the recent Pecs Youth Festival. Dunantuli Naplo, No 133 7 June 1960, p 1.
- (7) View of part of the new elevator mine car system installed in the First Brick Factory of Szeged connecting the Brick Factory with the Clay Mine located in the vicinity of Szeged airport. Delmagyarország, No 135, 9 June 1960, p 1.
- (8) Model of the new 400-bed clinic to be built in the new university bloc of Pecs. Dunantuli Naplo, No 137, 11 June 1960, p 1.

- (9) Front-side view of the new water works of Tapolca which will soon provide the Ajka Power Plant with water. Dunantuli Naplo, No 137, 11 June 1960, p 3.

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Kelet Magyarország, Nyíregyháza; 7-12 June 1960

Kisalföld, Győr; 7-12 June 1960

Középdunantuli Naplo, Veszprém; 7-12 June 1960

Somogyi Naplap, Kaposvár; 7-12 June 1960

Szolnok Megyei Hírlap, Szolnok; 7-12 June 1960

Zalai Hírlap, Zalaegerszeg; 7-12 June 1960

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